THE GOOD-HUSBANDS JEWEL.

OR

PLAIN AND EASY DIRECTIONS how to know the means, wherby Horſes, Beaſts, Sheep, &c. come to have many Diſeaſes, and the way to cure them perfectly, and that with little coſt or charges.

Written by a very skilful hand, who had this knowledge, not by reading or peruſing any Books, but by above thirty years experience, beſides the practice of his Anceſtors.

Moſt uſefull for all Countrey-men, whereby they may be enabled to preſerve their Cattell.

Alſo an admirable and ſafe way for Gelding and Spaying, both of Male and Female. Approved by the teſtimony of diverſe worthy Gentlemen, both Knights and Eſquires, in the County of *York* and *Lincolne*.

The fourth Edition, corrected, inlarged, and publiſht by Authority.

LONDON,

Printed for *Nath. Ekins*, and to be ſold by *Francis Mawburne* in *Yorke*, 1656.

THE GOOD-HUSBANDS.

To his honeſt meaning Countrimen and freinds, eſpecially thoſe of the Counties of *Yorke*, *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*, where, by above thirty yeares practice (to their benefit and admiration) *John Crawſhey* hath confirmed in Deed what he hath here expreſſed in words.

To all, both high and low, he wiſheth health and proſperity to themſelves, their Cattell, and all whatſoever they poſſeſs.

Worthy Gentlemen, and honeſt Countrimen and freinds, I preſume (according to my weake capacity) to publiſh here in Print what you have experienc'd in my ſo many years travel amongſt you in theſe Northern parts, not doubting but that you, who by your favours and commendations have begotten this preſumption, will (now it is brought forth into the world) like tender nurſing Fathers, defend it from the injury of this ſcoffing age, wherein every honeſt and laudable endeavour for the common good is contemned and derided; and nothing but what comes cloathed with the common Livery of the time (Flattery) can procure admittance into the charitable opinion of (almoſt

any man; but to be plain, (as my method) if any one expect that from me, which I neither intend nor am capable of, What Wonder is it if he be deceived? for my part, it is not Scholarship that brought me to the knowledge of what I profess, neither is it the study of other mens labours that I have filled up my Leaves withall, but onely what my owne experience, and the Testimony of you my good freinds, (whose welfare I have ever sought) is the scope of my discourse, and the hope of my success. I confess there have heretofore many good Works been published, which by their Titles have seemed to be of the nature of mine; but he who shall with judgement compare this with any other that hath gone before it, (not to disparage any, or applaud my selfe) shall find that their cures are like to their phrase, something high priz'd: but mine (as my worthy freinds can witnesse, for whom I have done much good with little cost) as it came to me onely by the practice of my selfe and my Ancestors before me, without any instruction from others, so is it put forth in its owne Robes, without any habit but what its Author (a plaine Yorkshire man) can attire it with. In brief, I intend it for the common good, being loath to do as that negligent Servant did, who hid his Talent in a Napkin; for (courteous Reader)

those

thoſe ſecrets which God hath imparted to me, I now growing very aged (and therefore muſt of neceſſity render to nature her due very ſhortly) do freely reſigne it to thee who ever thou art; deſiring him who is the Giver of every good and perfect gift, to beſtow a bleſſing upon my honeſt endeavours. Now to conclude with the old Proverb, He that will loſe a Sheep (or Hog) for a peny-worth of Tar, cannot deſerve the name of a good Husband; *you may gueſs at my meaning. Honeſt Country-men, worthy Gentlemen, farewell.*

Your painfull Labourer,
John Crowſhey.

Upon his honeſt freind the Author of this Booke.

WHo e're thou be, that will but daign to looke.
Upon this Booke with an impartiall eye,
May ſay (perhaps) he hath read many a Book
Dreſt in triumphing Robes, yet let him trie
The truth of all, which being underſtood,
Few, like to this, ſerves for the common good.
Our Author doth not ſtrive to force his Quill,
Of any others Worke to make his own;
He onely ſheweth his experient skill,
Which to the North of England *is well known:*
Then let North, South, Eaſt, Weſt, all England *o'r e*
Be taught by him what they ne'r learn'd before.

M. P.

How

How to Cure Diſeaſes in Beaſts.

Firſt of the Turne, Stirdie, or Giddie.

BEaſts (in every Country) are ſubject to this diſeaſe. It may be known, either by the Beaſt wandring alone in the paſture, or by holding up its head into the Aire after an unwonted manner, or by turning round or ſide-wayes. A Beaſt (from one yeare old to three) or under foure, but not afore they be one, or after foure, may be cured of it: before or after that age, it is ſcarce curable. Alſo if it lie in the middle of the braine, or neere the root of the horne, ſo that it doe appeare by any of theſe ſignes following, it may eaſily be cured; but if it lie under the brains or in the neck, it is not curable. Let it be fully ripe, and then it will be more eaſie and better to take out. That you may know when it is ripe, and alſo where it lies, take a paire of Sciſſors, and clip away the haire of the forehead, and with your thumbe, feele where the brain-pan is thinneſt and ſofteſt, being diminiſhed by the fretting of the burning humour, within the bladder, that lieth among the brains, or being thinner then the other part of the brain-pan, yeeldeth more from your thumbe in groping, or the Beaſt doth meane it more by fritching, or ſtirring when you touch that place, then other places, or when the Skull riſes up in a round lump, in manner of a Koule, as we call it; by theſe tokens or ſome of them, you may both know when it is ripe, and alſo where to take it out, for it is a bladder full of water, and little white things like worms

which are within the bladder that lieth among the brains, feeding upon them, and burning and consuming them,

2. *The Cure.*

WHen you have by the aforesaid meanes found where it lieth neerest, take a knife and cut the skin over the place on either side, about the bredth of and likewise at the bottome, and catch or tie it up with thread to the horne; then take a short knife, and a little hammer, and cut the bone on either side, and at the bottome, as you did the skin before, but not altogether so broad as the skin, and turne it up then, and lay the Beast upon his back, the belly being upward, and the head turned up likewise; then with a sharpe knife cut the *Pia Mater*; or the thin filme, wherein the brains are enclosed, and with a Goose quill search easily among the brains, and if the bladder you find, be but a little one, about the bigneſſe of a Pullets egg, or leſſe, and come soone away, you may well suppose there is more, which you may find by searching, but if it be a great one so that it hold a pint of water or neer, you may be be sure there is no more; thus when you have by little and little woven out the bladder, drain out the water as cleane as you can, then lay the scalpe down, as it were before, as you can, and sow the skin aloft on it, with a needle and thread, then take line tow and the white of an egg beaten together and lay to the wound, bind a warme wollen cloth fast aloft on it, and tie it up in a house for a little space, least it should turne through the lightneſſe of the braine; give it good hay, but no corn for straining of the head in eating it. If it be in

cold

cold weather, give it warme water to drinke, and by Gods helpe it ſhall do well.

The Turn or Sturdy in a Sheep is much after the ſame manner, as in a beaſt, ſave that it lieth in the top of the head between the horne, and in beaſts it lieth before in the forehead; the ſame cure is for the ſheep, that is for the beaſt.

3. *Warbuck or Warble.*

THere is a ſurrans or diſeaſe both in Beaſt and ſome in Horſes, on both ſides the rigge of the back, which is grievous unto them, called the *Warbuck* or *Warble*, which is a worme thick and ſhort, like unto a grubbe, which feedeth upon the beaſts fleſh, lieth every one in a ſeverall room, and hath a hole to vent themſelves, where you may perceive they are; theſe beaſts will not like nor feed ſo long as theſe vermine are quick within their fleſh.

4 *The Cure.*

TAke a penny-worth of black ſope, and boyle it in a Gallon of old Urine, put thereto a handfull of ſalt, and bath the place where the *Warbles* be with ſome of the ſaid Urine and Sope, very hot; then take a little fuſty ſtadle hay, and put to the reſt of the Urine, and heat it on the fire, then clap it as hot as you can to the beaſts back, and powre out all the Urine upon the hay, and bind it on with ſome old Saddle or Pannell, or old cloth to keep it on, and keep in the heat for the ſpace of two or three hours: if this being once done, do not fully cure, yet being twice done it will fully kill the virmine, and heale the back of the Horſe without fail.

5 *Outray or Laske.*

THere is another ſurrans in beaſts and horſes which is called the *Outray* or *Laske*, or looſneſſe

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in the belly; it commeth sometimes by eating of some filthy thing in their fodder, as hen dung, or the like; but for the most part it commeth by overheating in running, or chasing extraordinarily, and after taking a sudden or over hastie cooling, or by feeding upon some rotten wretched slotgrasse in a goggish ditch; I have cured many of this disease, and surrans, using no other medicine but the same which I used for staling of blood, which shall be described hereafter in the Chapter concerning the staling of blood.

6 Tinging, or Poysoning.

Tinging or *Poysoning* cometh by licking of a Spider, or a little red creeping thing called a Ting or Taint which creepeth often in their fodder or grasse, and the Beasts by licking in one of these with their meat, will suddenly be lost, if they be not presently helpt: and if they get water before the disease be perceived, they are past helpe: you shall know them by an extraordinary sudden hoising, for three or four times together, they will slaver at their mouth, water their eyes, and swell both in their eyes, nostrils and body.

7 The Cure is.

TAke forth their Tongue, looke under it, and you shall see a blister, burst it either with a bodkin or knife, or with your finger nails, by any the readiest means you can, and rub them with a little Sale, and take an Onion, mince it, and put it into vergis, vinegar, or urine, to the value of a pint, but be sure you run them up and downe; also it is good to let them blood in a veine in the Cheek, under their eye, for that will take away much of the poysoned blood; for the poyson doth infect the blood: but if you be in a field or pasture where you want the former things, put off your shoo, and piss

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in it, and take a knife, or ſtick, and ſcrape off the ſweatineſſe, or chafingneſs, within your ſhoo, and ſo mixe it with the urine, then give it the beaſt to drinke, and it will expell the poyſon. It is as good as any thing can be.

8 *Lung-ſought.*

THere is a diſeaſe whereunto Beaſts are ſubject, commonly called *Lung-ſoughts*, which is a long languiſhing diſeaſe; ſometimes it cometh to the Calves, when they have much milke, and not water to coole their Lungs, or it cometh to beaſts, by going in paſtures where they want water, or have ill comming to their water, and ſo linger themſelves; by that means their lights become knotty and dry, and for want of moiſture groweth to their ribs, you ſhall know them by the hanging out of the tongue, and much hoiſing, and alſo by their hollowneſſe and leanneſſe or povertie, for they will languiſh much: ſome men uſe for this diſeaſe to cut them in the dewlap, and put in bare-foot, or a leafe growing in the top of a well, called Sattergraſſe, I do not diſcommend this to be done to a ſtrong Beaſt, but if it be one that is weake it will endanger its life.

9 *The Cure.*

THe beſt which I find, and have often proved it, is not to cut them at all, but to take a pottle of ſtrong Ale or Bear and boyle therein a handfull of Fetherfew, of low Time, Fennell, Wormwood, Southernwood, Lavender, of each a quantity, and boyle them in the ſaid Ale or Beare, then ſtraine them forth and put thereto halfe a peniworth of new tar, a halfe peniworth of butter, a penny-worth of civill Oyle, or Sallet Oyle. Give this to the beaſt every morning and evening; if it be weake, but a little at once and oftner: if it be ſtrong more at once,

once, till it be ſpent, and without doubt it will cure it, for I have cured a dozen or ſixteen beaſts at a houſe with this.

Staling or Piſſing of blood.

THis is a diſeaſe that many Beaſts are ſubject unto in all Countries, ſome come to it by ſtrains, and over-working, but the moſt get it upon woody ground, which is ſubject to boggs or rottenneſs; and many die ſuddenly, if they have not preſent helpe.

10. *The Cure of the ſame.*

TAke Oake-bark, ſhave off the outer barke, and boyle it in ſpring water till it be red; likewiſe take Cumfrey, Shepherd-purſe, Plantine, Sage, green Hemp, or Nettles, of each a good handfull, and boyle them with the barke, then take them forth and ſtraine them, and put a good quantity of ſalt into the ſaid water, alſo Allom, bole Almoniack, Chalk, or the powder of Sea-coal, any of them are good to put into the ſaid water: if your beaſt be weak, give him ſcarcely a quart; if he be ſtrong, give him more then a quart at a time; once will ſerve if he have more then a quart, but twice will ſerve to be ſure for any Beaſt; give it them luke-warme.

11. *Murrian or Gargall.*

THis is an infectious diſeaſe, it cometh oftentimes by ſmelling of dead carrion, and ſometimes by biting of a mad dog; but for the moſt part, it cometh by feeding upon corrupt ground, which hath been flooded or wrecked; for any of theſe foreſaid things or cauſes, will putrifie the blood, and ſo breedeth the diſeaſe; which appeareth in ſome Cattle, by a ſwelling betwixt the jaws, about the tongue roots, or under the throate; the beſt is to cut them in that place, and open the skin with their finger, and waſh it with hot ſcalding

Chamber-

Chamber-lye, and ſalt, and then to put in an Enulacampa root, and Bear-foot bruiſed: ſome will ſwell on the top of the lonie, or by the ſide of the rigge, as though they were bitten with an Urchin or Toad; take your knife and cut a hole in the loweſt part of the ſaid ſwelling, and ſtripe out the water or lee out of the ſaid ſwelling, then put a bit of an Enulacampana root into the ſaid hole, and it will draw down the corruption.

Alſo in ſome beaſts the diſeaſe will not appear by any ſwelling, but will in the guts or bowells, or congeale about the heart, and it is called the heart Murrian: for this, let the beaſt blood on the right ſide of the neck, and on the left cheek under the eye, and alſo on the tail; then give your beaſt to drinke a quart of new Ale, with a good quantity of Spourge, and a little Seeney, and run him up and down till he ſhoot or dung: then take Hearb Grace and Penny-royall, of either a like quantity, ſhred them ſmall, and mixe them with new Tar and Butter, or Sallet-oyle, and give him a Ball of that downe his throat, of the bigneſſe of an Egge, and rub him on the noſe with ſome of the ſame, likewiſe doe it to all your ſound Cattell, and they ſhall not take the diſeaſe at the other.

12. *The Felon.*

THe Felon is a diſeaſe that cometh unto Cattell by feeding in rank and foggy paſtures, you ſhall know it by the heavineſſe of their countenance, and by trembling in their hinder parts; and a Cow will preſently dry of her milke, and if ſhe be not preſently helpt, will be ſuddenly dead.

13. *The Cure.*

TO cut them in the ſide of the Dewlap, and ſome put in Bear-foot and Garlick; but I do not commend Garlick, for if they ſhould need to kill, and

eate

eat the flesh, as some poor people do, all the flesh will savour of it. If the Felon come down to the Dewlap, and swell upon the settling, that it wax big by coming down of the body, then the danger is past; but if it do not come down, then you must give them the same drink which is prescribed before for the Murrain.

14. *To help a Cow that cannot calve.*

KIne being with Calve, are subject to many infirmities, oftentimes they get a strain or a thrust, which killeth the Calf within them. If the Calf be dead, so that she cannot part with it, let a man or woman of discretion take a small Cord, and make a noose therein, and put it upon their foremost finger, then put their hand therein, and search for the mouth of the Calf, and with their finger and thumb, put the noose and fasten it upon the nether jaw of the Calf, and have some body else with you to help to draw, and with the help of their hand, they may draw forth the Calf without hurting the Cow.

15. *Diseases in Beasts.*

SOme cannot calve because the mouth or passage of the Calf-halm is grown up, being hardned like horn; the cause whereof is, as some suppose, that they were bulled with a burnt Bull, as in some countries there are many Bulls so diseased. If the passage of the Calf be grown up like horn, as is aforesaid, which you may know by putting in your hand into the body of the Cow, and if you find no passage, then lay your hand upon either side of the Cow, to feel on whether side the Calf lieth, for it lieth more on one side than on the other, then take a pair of Sissors, and clip away the hair on that side it lieth on, in the midst betwixt the thigh and the ribs, then take a knife and cut the skin upward and downward, not sideway, and anoint your arm with new milk, and

put

put it in and ſearch for the Calfs head; that being found, bring it to the hole, and with your other hand take a knife and cut the Calf-halm wherein the Calf lieth, then with ſome help draw the Calf forth of the ſaid hole; after ſo doing cleanſe the healing or gleaning forth of the Calf-halm, and with a needle and ſilk thread ſow up the halm again; then ſow up the fleſh and skin, and after keep her warm, and diet her well for the ſpace of four or five days, and ſhe will do well, God willing.

16. *To prevent this danger as followeth.*

SOme be in danger of death by reaſon of extreme heat through pain in their calving, and ſudden cooling after by lying on the earth, or too ſoon drinking cold water, or being abroad in rainy weather, ſo that the Calf-halm do ſwell, and lieth over the neck of the bladder, ſtopping the urine or water that ſhe cannot ſtale, ſo that the pain thereof is ſo grievous, that ſhe cannot ſtand on her feet, but lieth down on the ground as though ſhe would preſently dy.

17. *The Cure.*

FOr this the beſt remedy is, to take two ſacks or a winnow-cloath, and put under the body of the ſaid Cow, faſten a rope to the ſaid cloath, and put it over a balk of the houſe or barn, and draw her up that ſhe can but touch the ground with her feet, then let a woman anoint her hand, either with milk or freſh butter, and put it in, and work the Calf-halm from the bladder, that the water may have the paſſage, and it will eaſe her of her pain, and cure her preſently; but by all means keep her warm with cloaths, and warm bedding, and give her warm drinks.

18. *To help a Cow that straineth her self in calving.*

SOme Kine by straining themselves to calve, then Calf-helm, writher or bag, will come down, and swell as much as a blown bladder.

19. *The Cure.*

FOr this the best is to take new milk, or milk warmed, and work it soft with your hand, then take Linseed, braied or beaten small to pouder, and strow thereon; (some use Pepper braied small, or Chalk, but I hold Linseed the best,) then put it up with your hand, and cause her hinder parts to stand, or ly higher than her fore-parts, by litter or some other means, for the space of three or four days, and she will be well, God willing.

20. *Kine getting of strains and hurts.*

OThers upon unnatural calving, cannot part with their healing or gleaning, which is a thing noisfull to them, and causeth them to stink, that one can scarce endure to come near them; the best help is.

21. *The Cure.*

TAke Gatmender and Peniroyal, and boil them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them forth, and put there a little Saffron, and give it her to drink, and it will depart from her within two or three days.

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22. *The Diseases in Sheep, and first of the Blood or Red-water.*

THere is a disease or surrans that Sheep are subject unto in some grounds or heaths, called the Blood or Red-water; they will fall into a shivering like unto a burning Feaver: you shall know the disease by these signs, their skin will be red and bloody, their flesh will be red and stand

full

all of ſparks or drops of blood, with ſome blood or water about their heart; they will ſuddenly die after they be taken with that diſeaſe, unleſſe they be preſently helped: the Sheep feeding upon a drie prieye ground, and the graſſe growing there, being of a hot nature, breedeth a hot ſuperfluous and bloody humour, which will ingender, and ſpread into the veins, and overcome the good blood; becauſe ſuch grounds do not yeeld a cooling moiſture, to abate the exceſſive hotneſſe of the bloody inflammation.

23. *The Cure.*

THe beſt for the diſeaſe or ſurrans is, to take the bark of a young Sapling, and the barke of a young Elme, with the hearb called *Burſa Paſtoris*, or Sheepheards purſe, alſo with Cumfrey, Plantain, Sage, Penny-royall, Wormwood, of each of theſe aforeſaid things a quantity, according to the number of your Sheep, boyle them in cleare ſpring water, and put in alſo a quantity of Allom, and then give them to drink ſome eight or nine ſpoonfuls at a time, and let them blood in the eye-veine, and tail; this drinke will dry up the hot bloody humour, cool the ſtomach and the vapours thereof, and bind up the broken veines, where the blood breaketh forth into the fleſh, and ſo deſtroyeth the Sheep. This hath been exceedingly approved, and hath helped many.

24. *The Youghth, or Knuckel-evill.*

THis diſeaſe is caled the *Youghth*, or the *Knuckel-evill*, or crook, it hath a name from the neck or leg growing crooked by reaſon of the ſaid diſeaſe; ſome call it the wood-evill, and others the leafe, ſome do ſuppoſe that they get it by feeding upon wood, or ſome leaf upon the ground, I rather ſuppoſe they take it by ſmelling of ſome hearbe or weed on the ground, becauſe they for the moſt part have it in Aprill or May, when ſuch things have the ſtrongeſt ſmell, or becauſe few or none have it, but

Lambs or young Sheep, which are in high liking and full of blood.

25. *The Cure.*

TAke beefe brine, boyle it and ſcum it well, and put thereto the juice of Onions, and Penny-royall, with a quantity of *Aqua vitæ*, and give every Lambe, or ſuch Sheep as you ſuſpect to take this diſeaſe, the value of three or foure ſpoonfuls at a time in the beginning of Aprill, and let them blood under the eye, and alſo give them a good ſmit of Tar over both cheeks a little above the noſe, not upon the lips, for ſmearing the udder of the Ewe, which will make her dry of her milke: this doe againe in *May*, if you think they ſtand in need; and you need do no more that yeare for that diſeaſe, God willing.

26. *The Rott or rottenneſſe in Sheep.*

THere is a diſeaſe or ſurrans in Sheep, commonly called the Rott, or Rottenneſſe, which Sheep are ſubject to in many Countries, whereby many men have been ſore weakned in their eſtates by the death of their Sheep in that diſeaſe; they get it by feeding upon Ketlocks or other ſuch like weeds, growing in fallow fields, or by feeding upon ſhort graſſe, or Leighs, or land-ends where many worms ſprouts be, which the Sheep feeding upon that graſs do lick up alſo the gravell wrought up by the worme, and moſt of all the ſlime that is left by the wormes ingendring, which is a great cauſe of their rottenneſſe; others get it by feeding upon a low level ground, where when ſudden raine cometh, the water ſtandeth and cannot get readily away, and the Sheep that continually uſeth that ground, will ſlop much water with the graſſe, which if the weather be cold, will doe them hurt, but not ſo much as if it be warme; many Sheapheards ſay, that if the weather be hot, their Sheep will take the rott in four and twenty

twenty hours if they be not removed into other grounds, therefore carefull Sheapheards as ſoon as they ſee the ground wet, and the day hot, will remove them with all ſpeed into higher grounds for a ſpace, till the water be dryed away. Theſe cauſes of diſeaſes thus far deſcribed, *viz.* The water and the aforeſaid things, bringeth a faintneſſe upon the Sheep putrifieth, corrupteth and conſumeth the blood and turneth it into a watriſh humour; ſo the blood, which is the life and ſtrength of the fleſh, being waſted and corrupted, the body muſt needs periſh.

27. *To prevent Rottennesse in Sheep.*

A Rule how to prevent this evill, and to keep the Sheep ſound, is firſt, carefully to remove them in wet weather, and to keep them on the dryeſt ground: they are moſt ſubject to take this diſeaſe, in *Aprill* and *May*, in *September* and *October*, which are called the Spring and fall of the year; they ſeldome take it in the Winter, nor much in Summer: betwixt theſe times, unleſſe the weather be wet, foggie and miſtie, and hot withall; for if it be, they will take it upon the aforenamed grounds if they be not removed, or have ſome other helpe done unto them in due time.

A Rule to make a drinke to prevent this diſeaſe, and to keep the Sheep ſound from year to year, is this, as followeth.

28 *The cure.*

TAke a peck of Maulr, or better, and waſh it as though you would brew it into Beer or Ale; and make of that Maulr eleven or twelve gallons of liquor, then boyle in that liquor a good quantity of hearbs called *Burſa Paſtoris*, or Sheapheards purſe, and Cumfrey, Sage, Plantain, Penny-royall, Wormwood and Blood-worr, of each of theſe a good quantity; boyle them in the ſaid liquor very well, then

ſtrain them forth, and put therein a little barm, and after the barm a peck of ſalt, and tun, or put them up into veſſells: then give your Sheep in wet weather, after *Aprill* come in, ſeven or eight ſpoonfulls a peece, every week once, if the weather be wet; if it be dry, you need not ſo often; and thus continue till *May*, and after as you ſee cauſe, according to the dryneſſe or wetneſſe of the weather. Give them ſometime a lick of Tar, mixed with the hearb of Grace chopped, and it will cleanſe the bowells of much corruption, and be helpfull to the blood. If you be carefull to follow this practiſe, you ſhall by Gods helpe keep your Sheep from the rot, the price of one Sheep will be ſufficient to prevent the diſeaſe in twenty; therfore I hold it better for every man to ſpend one for the ſaving of twenty, rather then to looſe twenty in ſparing the price of one. I would not have you to follow the old Proverbe, where it is ſaid. That men will looſe a Hog for a halfe pennyworth of Tar.

29. *The Skit or Looſneſſe.*

MAny Sheep are troubled with a diſeaſe or ſurrans, called the Skit or Looſneſſe, it cometh oft by cold, or by feeding upon moiſt watriſh graſs.

30 *The cure.*

TAke Salt, Allome, or Chalk, and give them in ſmall drink, or water, and it will knit them, or helpe them preſently.

31. *Of blindneſſe in Sheep.*

THere be ſome Sheep which be blind by reaſon of the ſuperfluity of blood. For that

32. *The cure*

TAke a little Chalk, and ſcrape or blow it into the eye with a quill, and let them blood in the eye-vein, and put of the blood into the eye. That Sheep that is blind by reaſon of abundance of blood, you need not fear that that Sheep is at preſent infected with

with the Rot; but if the Sheep come into a corrupt ground, it will take the Rot ſooner then another Sheep, by reaſon of the ſuperfluity of blood.

35. *Directions in buying of Horſes.*

MAny men are deceived by buying of a Horſe in the Market, and eſpecially by thoſe that have been lamed, and put to feed after, and when they come to be ridden, will ſeeme to a ſtranger to ride well, and to be ſound, which when they come to travell are ſtraight way lame, whereby many an honeſt man is deceived; for many men will proteſt and ſwear that they are ſound, when they know the contrary, only for their private gain: I have bought by twenty or thirty at a Fair; but very ſeldome was I deceived, but when I believed their oaths and proteſtations. and did not follow my own rule, which I would wiſh and adviſe men to believe, rather then their ſwearing, unleſs they know them to be right honeſt men. When any one is about to buy a Horſe, let one lead him at the halters end, and follow him, and behold the ſetting of his feet, either upon a hil ſide or upon the hard ground, for the Horſe cannot then diſſemble, but if he have any ſtrain either old or new, it will appear by favouring or caſting out of his feet; if you perceive nothing, then ride him upon ſome hard ground, and after ſo doing, ſet him up in ſome houſe or private back-ſide, where no thing may moleſt him, and give an eye to his ſtanding, for if he ſtand firme on his feet without hitching or ſhifting, there is no doubt but he is ſound; but if he ſhift his feet often, as though we were wearied of them, it is a ſigne that he is foundered: but if he reſt one leg more then another, or ſtand bow-legged, or ſet it more forward then the other, it is a ſigne that he hath got a ſtraine in the ſhoulder, or in the elbow joynt; but if he ſtand upon the toe, he is like either

to be hurt in the fetlock joynt, or within the hoof, either by pricks or ſome other means, which you may know by leading him into a Dike or waſhing Pond, for that foot will be ſooner dry then the other, by reaſon of the heat in the foot proceeding from the hurt; if it be in the elbow, if you gripe him there, he will lift up his foot; if in the ſhoulder, if you gripe him there, he will bite at you, and mean him very ſore.

34. *Of diſeaſes in Horſes, with their Cures.*

THere is a diſeaſe in the head of a Horſe, called the Stackers, which cometh by a ſuperfluous humour, burning in his head, which bringeth him into ſuch a rage that he is like to beate out his own brains, and if he be not helped, will ſuddenly be loſt.

35. *The cure to helpe the Stackers.*

THe beſt way to cure this diſeaſe, is to let them blood in the noſtrills, or in the temple vein, and cut them in the forehead, and put therein a ſlice of an Enulacampana root, or of a red Dock; and anoint with a little butter and ſalt, and take a little hearb-Grace, or Wormwood, or of the hearb called Robin i'th' hedge, and bruiſe them, then mixe them with a little *Aqua vitæ*, and put them in the ears of the Horſe, and tie his ears cloſe with a band or ſtring, that he cannot ſhake them forth; and he will ſoon be well by Gods helpe.

36. *Canker in the mouth of a Horſe.*

THis diſeaſe proceedeth from the heat and corruption of the Liver, it lieth in the root of the tongue, and many Beaſts and Horſes periſh by it for want of helpe.

37. *The cure.*

TAke the inner bark of an Elder-tree, Sage, and Woodbine leaves, chop them ſmall and boyle them in Wine vinegar, and put thereto a good quantity

tity of Allome, and hony; then take a linnen cloth, and tie it upon a ſtick, waſh their mouths, tongue roots, and wang-teeth with the cloth and ſtick dipped in the aforeſaid water, twice or thrice a day, and t'will ſoon be whole. It hath been often proved, and without any doubt to be made a ſpeciall good thing.

38. *Chaffalling.*

THere is another diſeaſe in the head of a Horſe which is called Chaffalling or Jaw-falling; it moſt commonly happeneth to Mares, or young horſes, that have reſted long in foggy ground, and being full of blood and fat, come to be ridden, and heat ſore, and then put in ſome cold houſe or place, and having nothing to eat, their greaſe ſuddenly cooleth, or ſtorkneth, and ſtayeth the paſſage of their veins and ſinews, ſo that they will ſuddenly dye without preſent help. Many Smithes, or Farriers do not underſtand this, for I have taken them in hand when two or three of them have given them over, and cured the ſame oftentimes, both in *Doncaſter* and divers other places.

39. *The cure for this diſeaſe is thus,*

FIrſt, prick them thorow the griſtels of the noſe with a Nayle or Elſm, and cauſe them to bleed, then take Brimſtone and Frankinſenſe beaten or brayed, and ſtrew them upon a Chafing diſh of hot Coals, and lay thereon a little ſtaddle Hay from the bottom of a Mow, and ſmoake him very well, to bring warmneſſe into his head, and cauſe him to ſweat; then take the dregs of Beere or Ale, and boyl therin Hemlocks and Mawles, or for want thereof ſtaddle hay, and ſew it about his head with a cloth under his jaws, and it will bring warmneſſe into his head. It is good alſo to annoint the temples of his head with a little *Aqua vitæ*: theſe things being done, he will do well, God willing. Proved, and it is very good as any thing can be.

40. *Of hurts or blows in the eys of Horſes or other Beaſts.*

MAny Horſes get a hurt or ſtroak on their eye, whereby they become blinde; but if the apple of the eye be whole, the haw or white skin or web may be taken off by this means.

41. *The Cure.*

TAke a little ſweet Butter, and warm it in a Sawcer, and put to it a little juice of Saladine, and wipe the ſame into the eye with a feather twice a day, and it will take off the haw or white skin in a short ſpace.

42. *Another for the ſame.*

LIkewiſe take the powder of Thunderbolt, or of a hard Flint, braied or beaten to fine powder, then take a quantity of fine Tow, and the white of two Eggs; the Tow and the Eggs being well beaten together, ſpread it upon the Horſe eys after the powder be in, and binde it on with a cloath, and in two or three times dreſſing it will make his eye well.

43. *Another.*

TAke the ashes of Willows, or very ſmall beaten Pepper, mixed with a little Honey, and wipe it into the eye with a feather.

44. *The Maungy in the Main.*

THere is a kinde of diſeaſe, called the Maungy in the Main or Tail of a Horſe, moſt commonly in Stone-horſes, it cometh often by over-heating in riding, or other labour, ſo that the bloud being corrupted, it engendereth infection, and breaketh forth into a white ſcurf, which is very loathſom and noiſull, and if it be not prevented, it will run over the body like a ſcab. The beſt way to prevent it, is:

46. *The Cure.*

TAke as much Tar as the bigneſs of an Egg, and a little Brimſtone, the value of an half penniworth, and a pretty handful of Herb of Grace, chop the ſaid herb, then mix them together, and mould them as it were in a Ball,

a Ball, and put it down his throat; then ride him a little, and give him a quart of new Ale, and ride him again, then ſet him up and cover him with a cloath, and this will cauſe him ſweat, and drive the corruption forth of his body: and for the white ſcurf or hatterel, which is in his Main or other parts, take a curry-comb and rub him till he be raw; then take a penniworth of Mercury and put it into an earthen dish, and put thereto a quart or three pints of warm water, and wash the place where the ſcurf or ſore is; then ty him up the ſpace of a day, and cover him that he knep not on it, for it may do him hurt; or becauſe Mercury is dangerous for knepping, take Allom and burn it, and alſo Copprice, and put them in water, as you did the Mercury, till they be melted, and wash the ſore place therewith, as you did with Mercury-water; then take Train-oyl and rub him therewith, and it will looſe the hatterel ſcurf, and cauſe it to come away: it being taken away, take Civil-oyl or Hogs greaſe, and anoint him therewith, it will bring the hair again, and make the skin ſoft.

46. *A bruiſe on a Horſe back.*

A Bruiſe or a crush on a Horſes back, or on the Withers, may, for want of preſent help, grow to a Fiſtula, or ſome other dangerous ſore; therefore as ſoon as you ſee your Horſes back ſo hurt, that it groweth into an inflammation or ſwelling,

47. *The Cure.*

TAke Onions, Nettles, Wormwood, and the Bark of a young Elm, or the leafs thereof, and boil them in running water with a good handfull of Salt, and ty it upon the bruiſed place as hot as may be; it will draw out the cruſht bloud, and aſſwage the ſwelling, and keep it from feſtring and rotting, if it be applied in time; but if it be not, it is good

not

notwithſtanding to draw it to a ripeneſs: but if you be forced to make an inciſion, make it in the loweſt part of the ſwelling, then ſtripe out the corruption, and fill the hollow place full of the powder of burnt Allom and Rozin, of each a like quantity mixt together, and ſo let him go three or four days; then ty a clout upon a ſticks end, and wash the wound with hot ſcalding urine, then dry out the corruption of the wound with a dry cloath, and fill up the wound again with the ſame powder, and though it be a grievous ſore or Fiſtula, yet it will heal it in a short time. As hath been proved.

48. *A Horſe that is ſtrained in the ſhoulder or elbow-points.*

FOr the ſtrain in the Shoulder, or any part above the knee.

49. *The cure.*

TAke a penniworth of Onions, chop them ſmall, one penniworth of Vineger, one penniworth of black Soap, one penniworth of Hogs greaſe, and a little dishfull of dregs of Ale or Yeaſt, then boil it on the fire, and put thereto a good quantity of Salt, and anoint the place where you perceive the pain is; chafe it in as hot as you can, and heat a Bar of Iron and hold to it, to make it melt or ſoak into the fleſh; ſo being done every day for the ſpace of a week, it will make him ſound. As hath been often proved.

50. *Foundering or frettiſhing in the body.*

THis diſeaſe cometh by over-riding, and their greaſe melting, and ſuddenly cooling; many thereby are ſuddenly loſt, and ſome languisheth long before they dy: the beſt cure is, to let them blood in the ſprun-veins, it will take away the waterish humour, which (if he have languished long) will be cold as Well-water.

51. *The cure*

TAke a gallon of Ale or Beer, and boyle in it theſe Hearbs, white Lavender, Low-Time and Fetherfew, Penny-royall, Fennell, Southernwood, Cammomell, and Wormwood; theſe being well boyled, ſtrain them forth of the ſaid drinke; then put in half a penny-worth of new Tar, one penny-worth of civill oyle, a quarter of a pound of ſweet butter; put all theſe into the drink, and give your Horſe to the value of a quart or more at a time, if he be ſtrong; if he be weake, not ſo much: alſo annoint the temples of his head with a little *Aqua vitæ*, and ride him a little after, then cover him cloſe with hot warme cloaths, let him have dry ſtraw enough about him, lap his legs alſo with ropes of ſtraw or hay dipped in Chamber-lie, and then let ſome man waite on him till he hath had his ſweat, and abate his cloaths, as he ſhall ſee cauſe, and within twelve hours he ſhall ſee his molten greaſe that lay in his guts or bowells come from him like the kells of a dead Sheep: and about ſix or ſeven dayes after, give him ſome more of the ſame drink, and uſe him after the ſame manner as before; do this two or three times, and it will make him ſound ſtraightway, God willing. This I have proved in many horſes of ſundry mens, both Gentlemens and other.

52. *The cough or cold.*

IF a Horſe have a grievous ſore Cough or Cold, and that you have a journey to ride, and be fearfull to ride him by reaſon of his infirmity, if he be able of his body, otherwiſe be not afraid to ride on him, uſing this rule which after followeth.

53. *The cure.*

TAke two penny-worth of Engliſh Licoriſh, and two pennyworth of Anneyſeeds, and two penny-

worth

worth of Fenegreek, all brayed into powder; then take a pennyworth of Sallet-oyle, one pennyworth of Honey, one penny-worth of ſweet Butter, with a ſlice of wood; mix and mould all theſe together like paſte in ſome pewter or wooden diſh, then give your Horſe every morning as you ride your journey, a quantity to the bigneſſe of an egg or better down his throate; alſo take a little linnen cloath and the powder of Anniſeeds, Lycoriſh and Honey, and ſew it about your ſnaffle, or bridle bit, for the Horſe to chew upon in his journey; uſe this every morning when you are going to ride, and give him ſome likewiſe at noon after your bait, but not before, for cloying of his ſtomach; neither give it him at night, when he goteh to feed, for if you give it him reſting in the ſtable, and do not exerciſe him after, it will do him little good. Uſe this rule, and keep him well, and he will carry you cheerfully, and be ſound of his Cough at your journeys end. You may carry the ſaid medicine about with you in your journey in a box.

54. *A Horſe that is lame, or ſtrained in the Legs.*

A Horſe is ſometimes ſtrained in the Leg, called a taint or ſinew ſpringing, it is a ſtrain which cometh either by an over-reach in ſore riding, or elſe in ſore drawing, and appeareth to be ſwollen behind the leg about the fetlock; it will be very ſore ſo that he wil not ſuffer you to touch it.

55 *The Cure.*

FOr this foreſaid lameneſſe is, to take the Bark of a young Elme, and chop it ſmall, and Linſeed beaten or brayed to powder, boyle them in running water till they be thick, then lay them like Poultis unto the place grieved, binde it on with a courſe cloath, and let it lie foure and twenty hours; do this two or three times, and it will make him ſound by Gods helpe.

56. *To*

56. *To ſtanch the bleeding of Horſes that come by any miſchance.*

SOme Horſes may fall a bleeding by having abundance of blood, and by ſore riding to get a ſtrain and ſo fall into extraordinary bleeding at the Noſe, ſo that it cannot be ſtanched; ſome other by gelding, other by ſetling of blood, and others by other hurts, as a puſh with a Beaſts horne; or ſome Mares are ſtrained in their inner parts by a Stone-Horſe.

57. *The Cure.*

FOr this, take a ſmall ſharp Cord, and tie it hard about the Talle, at the ſetting on of the Dock, and it will preſently ſtay the bleeding in what part ſoever it be. I have proved it often in all the forenamed things.

58. *To know whether a Horſe be ſound inwardly, or not.*

TAke his water into a Baſin, and behold the colour of it; if it be pale coloured, whitiſh or yellow it is a good ſigne that he is free from inward diſeaſes, but if it be very white or clear, or of ſome ſtrong colour, like *March* Beer, it is a ſigne that he is troubled with ſome diſeaſe, or ſome infirmity will enſue ſhortly upon him.

59. *to helpe a Horſe that is foundred in his feet.*

FIrſt pare the ſole of his foot with a buttreſſe, or draw him with a crooked kniſe, called a drawer, till you perceive the water and blood to appear; then anoint the ſole with a little *Aqua vitæ*.

60. *The Cure*

TAke two eggs and roſt them in the embers, till they be hard, and cleave them and ſtrew thereon a little beaten pepper, and lay them to the ſole of the foot as hot as you can, then take a peice of leather

Leather and lay upon the Eggs to keep them too, and tack the Shoo to the Foot with four nails, and put under ſpelds to keep the Eggs and Leather cloſe to the Foot, let it ly four and twenty hours, then take it away, and dreſs him the like manner once again, but keep him dry, and let him ly as long again, and after like time take it away: then take a quantity of Hogs greaſe, and as much Tar, and a leſſer quantity of Turpentine, and chafe them into the foot, both on the inſide and out-ſide, and it will make him have a good Hoof, and he will be perfectly ſound ſtraightway.

61. *To help the Scratches in a Horſe.*

THe Scratches is a diſeaſe that is noifull to many young Horſes, it cometh by riding and heating and melting of their greaſe, which falleth down into their legs, and cauſeth them to ſwell, which for want of means and help to take it forth of their legs, it breaketh forth into ſcabs or chins, like unto a ſcurf, and will tear like drops of water and be extreme ſore.

62. *The cure.*

THe beſt is, to take Train-oyl and white Lead beaten to powder, mix them together, and anoint the Horſes leg therewith, and chafe it in, it will bring their legs to be ſmall, and dry up the humour.

Before they break forth upon their ſwelling, take Oak-bark, and boil it in runing water, put thereto a handfull of Salt, and lith it up with dry Oat-meal, then ſew it up about his legs like a Poultis, it will take away the greaſe ſo moulten, and keep him that he ſhall not have the Scratches, if you do it in time, before it break forth. Often proved.

63. *A diſeaſe or infirmity in Horſes, commonly called the Coult-evils.*

IT is very noiſom to many, as well to ſton'd Horſes as Geldings, ſo likewiſe to labouring Nags; I am perſwaded very few men know the myſtery of this infirmity,

mity, it breedeth great pain to thoſe Horſes that have it, it weakeneth their reins, and cauſeth pain in the hinder parts of their body, and cauſeth much pain to them in their ſtaling, it maketh them ſad in their countenance, and dull in their riding,, it hindereth them of their feeding, it ſometimes cauſeth them to ſwell in their sheath, but not always.

Every Horſe by nature hath two hollow places in the end of his Yard, hard behinde his water-ſpout or conduit, which gathereth much dirt, ſand, or gravel, which will congeal together on two hard lumps on the bigneſs of two Beans, which, after they be congealed, is the cauſe of all or moſt of the former infirmities.

64. *The Remedy or Cure is.*

THe help or remedy is, to caſt the Horſe and draw his Yard, and to ſearch diligently with your fingers, and you ſhall finde the hollow place, and ſo work it out with your thumb and finger nails, then take a pail of cold water and waſh his Yard and Sheath, and work it very well and ſoft with your hand; then take a little Butter, or Hogs greaſe, and anoint his Yard and Sheath, and ſo let him go, and within a few days you ſhall ſee him more chearfull in his countenance, and in better liking than he was before. This I thought good to ſet forth, for the good of the countrey amongſt the reſt, becauſe I know very few men do underſtand the myſtery of it, and many Horſes are troubled with this infirmity, more than is ſuſpected.

65. *A Remedy for Beaſt, Ox or Cow.*

I Have ſet down in my Book a cure for ſtaling of blood; but there is another diſeaſe called the Black or Red water, which is next unto it, upon which Beaſts infected therewith languiſheth long: It cometh often by light ſtrains, or over-heating, or by feeding on rotten carish ground: their bloud does not waſte

waſte ſo much as thoſe in the former Chapter mentioned.

66. The Remedy or Cure for it.

TAke any piece of Iron, and heat it hot in the fire, and put it into half a gallon of milk, untill your milk be hot with the hotneſs of the Iron, then take forth the Iron and let the milk cool, untill it be almoſt cold, and then give it your Beaſt to drink, and it will binde up the bloudy iſſue; this do two or three days, and your Beaſt will be well, God willing. Often proved.

67. Another Diſeaſe amongſt Cattel, which we call, The Worm in the Tail.

THoſe Beaſts of that diſeaſe will grow weak and poor, their teeth will ſometimes grow looſe in their heads, by reaſon of the pain and anguiſh of the Worm: you ſhall know this diſeaſe by taking the Tail in your hand, you may feel it ſoft and very weak, three or four inches above the ſtrunt.

68. The Remedy or Cure.

TAke a ſharp Knife, and ſlit the skin underneath the Tail, in the ſoft place, two inches long at the leaſt, and then you may ſee a little blue thing like a Worm, take a needle and thread and raiſe up the ſaid Worm, and cut it away; then take a clove of Garlick and burnt Allom, or burnt Salt, and binde upon the place, with as much Butter as Garlick mixed to the ſame; then take a sharp pointed Knife and ſlit every Gumb, againſt the middle of the Tooth untill they bleed; then rub them with a little Salt, and their Teeth will faſten, and the Beaſt will feed and grow into good good liking. God willing.

69. Concerning gelding.

IT is well known, that many men take in hand to geld Lambs, Rams, Calves, Buls, Bores, and such like male Creatures, which have little skill or experience in the same; who think they can do it, onely by seeing another doe it, and so by rash taking upon them to doe that which they have little skill in, they doe oftentimes hurt both themselves and their neighbours. For I have known divers times, thirty or forty Lambs in a morning, and many Bulls, and such like Cattell, and Beasts lost by the rash unskilfulnesse of such men, and likewise divers other young Gelders, which have not fully learned the Art, taketh upon them to geld female Beasts, and such other difficult feats of Art in gelding without sufficient experience; and in like manner do much hurt.

Therefore for their better instruction, and for the good of the Common-wealth, I have thought good to set forth the Art and manner how to geld and splay them safely; and what will ensue by not following these directions.

70. *Directions*

FIrst when you fetch or drive your Lamb or Sheep to be gelded, take heed you heat them not by driving too fast, or chasing them; and having brought them to the fold, do not mew or cram, and throng them too close together therein, for heating their blood, for that will put them in great danger.

71. *Directions*

THe chiefest gelding of a young Lamb of a month old or under, is to cut of the Cod end, and draw

out the ſtone with your teeth, and hold your hand upon the body of the Lamb by the root of the Cod, for fear of burſting the inner rime, then cloſe up the Cod end with your finger and thumbe, and then let it go. And for a prouder Lamb or Ram, or greater Sheep, ſlit the Cod in the ſide, take forth the ſtone, ſlought it or husk it forth of the hime, or inner skin or husk; then cut the hime hard by the rin, which we call the nature knot, and let the hime go into the Cod againe; then draw away the ſtone with the ſtrings belonging to it, but be ſure you draw the blood ſtring eaſily, for burſting it; for if it break, it will endanger the life of the Sheep by bleeding, or it will rankle. So likewiſe for your Bull Calfe, or Bore, after the ſame manner, for they are (in that caſe) of one nature; only be ſure you draw the blood-ſtring well; for burſting, elſe there is little danger. Some uſe to ſeare the veins or blood-ſtrings of a Bull or an old Ram with a hot Iron, after the manner of a Horſe, which is againſt nature in any thing, but only in a Horſe.

72. *Gelding of Horſes.*

MAny men uſe to geld a Horſe by tying the blood ſtring on a knot, or by tying it with a thread, or by drawing it away, as they do in gelding a Lamb, but thoſe things putteth the Horſe to much paine, and oftentimes killeth him. The beſt gelding of a Horſe is this.

73. *To geld a Horſe.*

TAke an Iron with two ſharpe edges, and heat it in the fire, and take the ſtone of your Horſe with your hands, or with a paire of Claves of Iron, or of Wood bound with Iron, and put about the ſtone; then take your hot Iron and cut the Cod, that the ſtone may come forth; then take your Claves, and ſet them on the ſtrings of the ſtone after it be ſlough-

ted,

red, and the hime or inner skin put back into the Cod; then cut the strings with a hot Iron, and with another pair of Claves take hold of the string underneath the other Claves, and try whether it bleed or no; which if it do, sear it better, till it leave bleeding; then anoint it with the Oyl of Linseed, or the juice of Onions is also good; and for want of these, anoint it with a little Butter to take away the strength of the fire, and so turn him loose into a Pasture or Common, where he may walk himself; for if he do not, you must walk him; or if he ly in the house, walk him or ride him three times a day, and he will soon be whole, God willing.

74. *Gelding of Sheep and other things.*

THere are certain Rams or Sheep, which have their stones lying at the ridg of their back, on either side the ridg, and if they have but one at the ridg, it most commonly lieth on the far side; the onely way is to cut it on the side a little above the thigh, cut the skin upward and downward, then cut the flesh a little, and burst the inner rime with your finger, then put your finger in and search for the stone, it groweth without rime or slough on the hinder part of the loin, and bring it away with your finger; and be sure you draw all the blood-string as near as you can; then with your finger clear or put aside the bowels, and put your finger on the other side, there you shall finde the other stone; fasten your finger on it, and draw it away to the same hole, as before. But if your skill will not serve to do it, then cut him on the other side in like manner. So done, put forward his Leg, and keep the wooll forth of the wound, and close up the skin together, but sew it not; then sew the wooll close together over it. In like manner there be many

Calves after the ſame fashion, ſew the skin in them, becauſe there is no wooll.

75. *For a Calf that his ſtone lieth in the leſk or flank.*

SOme Calves have their ſtones lying at the root of the Cod, in the leſk or flank; for this ſtone you muſt hold it with both your hands, and let another cut the Cod, elſe it will ſhirt or ſtart from you; cut the root of the ſtrings, and be ſure you draw the blood-ſtring clean away, and there is no danger.

76. *Gelding of Female Beaſts.*

A Rule or manner how to ſpay an Ew-lamb, or an Ew of any age, is, to cut them on the near ſide, after the manner as you do a rigald Lamb, a little before the thigh, and you ſhall finde a little knot of the bigneſs of a little Fitch or ſmall Peaſe, or ſome of a large Peaſe, according to the bigneſs of the Sheep or Lamb, which we call the pride or kinde; on either end of the Lamb-poak there groweth one; ſearch firſt for the one with your finger, and then draw up the Lamb-poak, Hame, or Bag, untill you have brought up the other; then cut them away from the end of the Lamb-poak, then cleanſe the wound from wooll, and ſo cloſe up the skin, and then ſew the wooll over it, as you did of a rigald Lamb.

A Cow-calf, a Hinde calf, and a Fawn, are of the ſame nature, and to be ſpaied after the ſame manner, ſave onely the skin muſt be ſewed up, becauſe there is no wooll; but theſe would all be done as young as may be.

77. *How to ſpay a Filly Fole.*

YOu may ſpay a Filly Fole betwixt five days old and ten, but not after very well, cut it in the ſpaying-place upward and downward on the near ſide; the pride or kinde is contrary to the nature of other female creatures, for it is as big as a Nutmeg or Plum, and ſmooth and hard as a Plum not ripe; ſo finding the one, you may draw up the Sole-poak again, and ſew it as you did a Cow, Calf, or Fawn: ty up the Dam of the Fole, with her head to the Rack, leſt she eat in ſunder the ſtitches.

For Sows, Pigs, Bratches or Bitches, and the like, I need not ſpeak any thing, becauſe there are many young Gelders that can geld them, which are not much experienced in other things; yet I would adviſe them to be more carefull in putting up the Pig-poak, Halm, or Haven, that is, that they put it up well, and keep the bowels well from the wound, that they neither grow to the ſide, nor be ſewed to it, as many have done; whereby great loſs hath enſued to many by ſuch negligence.

FINIS.